

Judge Bress, former Senator from Illinois, contradicts the report that he has resigned his candidacy or declined to run in opposition to Douglas. On the contrary he denounces the course of the latter as disorganizing, etc. Judge Bress sustains the Administration. Before Mr. Douglas's Freeport avowals on the doctrine of Squatterism, we should have desired his success, believing him correct in principle, even although somewhat factious and disorganizing in policy with reference to Kansas. Now, we look anxiously for such a movement on the part of the true Democrats of Illinois as will vindicate their position, even if it falls of achieving any higher measure of success.

There is a something connected with this matter of Judge Douglas that goes farther to vindicate the soundness and independence of the Democratic press of the South than any mere words professions. At first, when the canvass commenced in Illinois, the Democratic press of the South, and most of the leading Democratic politicians in the same section, were anxious for Mr. Douglas's success, especially in opposition to his competitor, Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Douglas had done efficient service for Democracy—Mr. Lincoln was, and had been, an avowed abolitionist. Mr. Douglas was believed to be right in principle, although his policy had been calculated to promote divisions. The question upon which the rupture had occurred was believed to have passed from the active arena, and ceased to be a living issue. Under these circumstances, no subservience to the real or supposed wishes of the Executive influenced the expressions or positions of the Southern Democracy towards Mr. Douglas. The denunciations of the quasi-official paper, the Union, passed unheeded, if, indeed, they were not resented as impertinent.

Mr. Douglas himself, however, chooses to avow sentiments and opinions directly opposed to those for which the Democracy of the South contend. Directly opposed to the position of the Administration; directly opposed to the principles of the true Democratic party of the country; directly at issue with the principles enunciated by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision. The altered attitude of the South shows by what influence it is swayed, whether by principle or by patronage. What supposed personal antagonism with parties in power could not effect in months, a distinct avowal of a settled error in principle does immediately.

It is true that the Senatorial contest in Illinois is a matter which, strictly speaking, concerns only the people of that State; but circumstances have given to this matter a character which does primarily belong to it—Mr. Douglas's moves are made with reference to a national stage, although confined at present to the restricted theatre of a State contest. He is not without partisans at the South, among those who look to his elevation as the best means of securing their own. We might indicate some of these even in our own State, but we leave it to time to show. There are not wanting "Douglas Democrats" in Virginia. There are Douglas orators in New Orleans and in Washington City—personal organs of Douglas—organs whose devotion will be shaken by no change of front on the part of their chief. The really sound and independent Democratic presses of the South look at this matter with reference to its bearing upon the fortunes of the Democratic party, not of Mr. Douglas or Mr. Buchanan. In this light they can no longer feel any interest in Mr. Douglas's success or defeat in Illinois. His movements are now simply Douglas movements, and without any interest to us as Democrats.

It is rumored that Charles Dickens is coming over to this country to try and make money by reading his own compositions, like Mickey Free who sang his own songs. He has been doing so in England for some time past, and perhaps the thing has lost its novelty, and no longer draws houses, or perhaps again, the recent separation between him and his wife has chilled the English public towards him; at any rate he finds it necessary to shift the scene for a while, and come to America.

Mr. Dickens visited America once before, and was the occasion of a display of donkeyism almost equal to that made over the Atlantic Cable. The class of snobs, loafers, small sons, parasites and poetsasters, made themselves conspicuous as usual. Mr. Dickens went home and represented meanness, toadyism, insouciance, uncleanness, as the general characteristics of American society. Let any man read Martin Chuzzlewit, and ask himself if he thinks there can be a civilized people or country on earth as mean and miserable as Mr. Dickens represents the United States to be. How Mr. D. can think of a gain trusting his blessed cockney bones and his blessed cockney body and gizzard over this side of the water, is more than we can understand. There are some men to whom the exhibition of kindness, or courtesy, appears to be a mortal offence—who always make it a point to return evil for good. It is painful to find that the possessors of the gift of fine words are too often gifted in no other way. It is but a few weeks since Walter Savage Landor was mulcted in large damages for a brutal and malicious system of libel and defamation against a respectable lady, and one with whose family he had been on terms of the most familiar friendship. Yet Landor is over eighty three years old—a genius and a poet of high rank. Mr. Dickens affects great manliness and gentility in his writings, yet snarls at and maligns those whose greatest fault was mistaking him for a gentleman—separates from his wife when both had passed middle life, and parades his private grudge before the public. The people of Ireland made a somewhat similar mistake about a man named Thackeray. He visited that country, and they took him for a gentleman, not for a spy upon their social life or the privacy of their homes—Mr. "Charles Yellowplush," like a funkey as he was, went to Grub Street and made a book caricaturing every Irish, and has since hated every living thing that haunts that unfortunate island.

As like as not the New Yorkers will idolize Dickens again. It is fashionable to be English and un-American now since the cable fass.

#### The Atlantic Telegraph Company.

We propose as a motto for the seal of the above Company the well-known quotation, "*Dum vivimus, vivamus*," which, we admit, is a slight variation from the original, and may be freely translated, "We're dumb now, and are likely to stay so."

From all appearances this motto would not be so inappropriate. Something is evidently wrong, and never was right. "Things isn't working," and there have been no messages through since the big fuss in New York, and the messages sent then were mainly gossamer. No results have yet been obtained at all satisfactory, or which if known beforehand would have justified the laying of the Cable.

The people are getting uneasy and want a new excitement. Perhaps the breaking of the cable would be a sort of relief to the dullness of the times. The complete failure of the affair would be a fitting finale to the miserable twaddle that exalted C. W. Field above Columbus, Washington, Franklin and John Smith, and made the cable of more importance than the discovery of America, the settlement of the first colony, the Independence of America, or the discovery of the true character of electrical phenomena.

COUNTY COURT.—Court on Tuesday forenoon was mainly engaged in the transaction of County business, receiving the report of the Finance Committee, and taking the renewal of the official bonds of the Sheriff, Clerk, &c.

#### Quite a Change of Weather.

We have a delightful North East wind this morning, and, as an inevitable consequence, we, the present writer, feel crabbed enough to bite a ten-penny nail in two, or perform any other little feat, characteristic of a pleasant eccentricity of temperament. Luckily, we have no ten-penny nails at hand.

Perhaps there may be something amusing or interesting in the local news of the town or country, or in the events of the world at large, as brought to us through the mails. At a loss to know what to put in the paper, somebody told us to put in our friends. Now, it may be that, with the wind in another direction, we have some friends; but at present, with the wind from the N. East, we don't think we have a friend in the world, and don't expect ever to have any.

Up in the Court House they are convicting people of little peccadilloes of one kind and another;—jelly little assaults and batteries—occasional commercial intercourse with colored persons in the spiritual lines, etc., etc. Thank providence, we are not on any jury, for we would go for hangman in all cases, and no benefit of clergy.

Last night it tried hard to get up an equinoctial gale, but did not quite succeed. They say it is "brewing"—hope it will put hops enough in it. If it would only postpone its efforts for a short time it would be a decided advantage to the rice planters.

Upon the whole, we think there is every prospect for an abundant crop of agues and fevers of all sorts, except the remittant—remittants never come in these times.

We cannot exactly say whether these are the "melancholy days, the saddest of the year," referred to by Mr. William C. Bryant, poet, editor and free soiler, but if the days are not melancholy, the people are, and have a perfect right to be. If we hear of any person having stabbed himself with a door-post, we will set it down as justifiable homicide. If anybody kills us good, we will not say a word about it after it is all over.—Daily Journal, 14th inst.

THE GALE.—It seems to us that the admirers of a good, stout, double-jointed equinoctial gale, have no reason to complain. We had it last night in thunder, lightning, rain, wind, &c. The blow did not last many hours, to be sure; but it paid attention to its business while it did keep at it. Indeed, we hardly recollect to have listened to or felt much heavier wind than we had last night. To-day everything looks as bright as a new pin, and the sun shines out apparently unconscious of the booby that has been kicked up in his absence.

We have not yet heard of any damage done by the blow, although we suppose that some must have been done. The rice, we fear, has been somewhat injured.—The great storm of last year blew down all the infirm trees about town, and consequently few if any have gone this time.—Daily Journal, 16th inst.

#### Things in General.

It is stated in all the northern papers, on the authority of Washington City correspondents, that Hon. Warren Winslow declines the Sardinian mission. This is undoubtedly correct, but not official.

The Jefferson, Missouri, Examiner says that several Mormon trains have passed Scott on their way to the States. They are principally composed of women of English and Scotch birth. They are tired of Mormonism, and unanimous in their denunciations of Brigham Young. If the women all go, Mormonism will become unpopular.

It is stated that Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, will not return to the United States till October, on account of unfinished business and the prevalence of yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, has declined the mission to Spain.

Gov. Denver has resigned the Governorship of the Territory of Kansas.

NEW HAVEN, Ct.—A spirited election was held in New Haven on the 13th inst. for Assessors and members of the Board of Relief. The Democrats succeeded by 80 majority.

The election in Maine for State officers and members of Congress took place on the 14th inst. A very large vote is reported to have been polled. In the towns heard from, Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor, gains 2,350 votes. The Republican majority in the State last year was 13,000. It is hardly possible for the Democrats to carry the Governor at this time.—They have gained several members of the Legislature, and probably one member of Congress. In most of the districts the vote for members of Congress run out even with the vote for Governor. In the third district, Johnson, the Democratic candidate is probably elected, vice Abbott, Republican. In the sixth district Hon. Stephen C. Foster, (Republican) is re-elected, and in the fifth district Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., is also re-elected by a large majority. Mr. Summers, Republican, is elected to Congress in the first Congressional district.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting our Senator elect, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, after his return from Europe. He sailed from Boston on the 28th of July. His trip seems to have agreed with him, as he appears to be in the enjoyment of fine health and spirits. He visited England on business connected with the Wilmington and Weldon R. Co., of which he is President. We are pleased to learn that he has been able to arrange satisfactorily the matters which he had in charge.

We also see in town Major Gilmore, and Wm. McL. McKoy, Esq., the former the Senator, and the latter one of the Representatives from Cumberland and Harnett; also, several other friends from Fayetteville.

#### Inspectors of Timber and Lumber.

At an election held on Tuesday to fill the vacancy in the Inspectors of Timber and Lumber, occasioned by the death of T. F. Robeson, Esq., the County Court increased the number by the addition of two, and elected the following gentlemen: J. W. Monroe, H. W. Groves and E. Turlington.

PEARL FEVER IN KANSAS.—Pearl muskies abound in Walnut and Whitewater rivers in Hunter county, Kansas, and the people are much excited, thinking that they are all about to realize fortunes. Accounts given by travellers from the Atlantic cities, say that upon an average the pearls are worth about five dollars a peck.—Very like Kansas.

#### The Rice Crop.

The harvest for the above grain commenced on some fields in this vicinity about ten days since, and we are informed by one of the largest planters, (T. D. Meares, Esq.) that the crop on the Cape Fear is larger than for some years past. The grain is fully matured and promises to be of excellent quality, unless a storm comes to injure that which is cut. The birds are very plenty and do considerable damage.

#### YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

The published reports of the number of deaths in Charleston, for the week ending 11th inst., is as follows: From yellow fever, 103; other diseases, 25. This shows that the deaths from the fever are on the increase.

THE AFRICANS from the Echo are reported as dying off at the rate of four to six a day. How long would it take for them all to die off? Wouldn't some smaller vessel than the Niagara do to carry the balance over to Africa?

THE Raleigh Standard follows the Fayetteville Observer into the error about Mr. Reid's having represented New Hanover in the Legislature. We have already corrected this in the Journal.

THE Moore's Creek Monument has arrived per Schr. Wm. L. Springs, from Phil., and arrangements are being made for sending it to the Battle Ground.

Capt. Townsend, the alleged commander of the "Slave Echo," or "Putnam," has been taken to Boston, and was brought before Commissioner Loring on Thursday last, for preliminary examination. The facts of his capture having been stated in evidence by Lt. Maffit, of the Brig Dolphin, Capt. T. was remanded to jail until the 21st inst., when a further examination will be had.

The Boston Journal has the following paragraph in explanation why Capt. T. was not sent to Charleston for trial:

Our community will be taken somewhat by surprise on learning that the Captain of the slave brig Putnam, or Echo, was reported to have been sent to Charleston, is actually confined in jail in this city, and his examination has been commenced before the United States Commissioners' Court. It is stated in the New York Tribune that Lieutenant Maffit's intention to transfer the Captain of the slave Echo to Charleston, for which purpose he was at the trouble of putting into New York, was defeated by the refusal of the commander of the Sabine March to take charge of him. He hesitated at first, and after consultation declined. Lieutenant Maffit then proceeded on his way to Boston with his prisoner. He put into the Quarantine ground at New York, thinking there might be further orders for him there. He found them, directing him to go to Boston, and he kept on his course, arriving below this port on Thursday.

At a meeting of the members of the bar and officers of the Court at Jackson, called for the purpose of expressing their regard for David Reid, Esq., who died on the 27th inst., on the 27th August, 1858, the Hon. MILTON BROWN was called to the chair, and JOHN M. MORRILL and JOHN J. BROOKS acted Secretaries. Wm. H. Stephens, Esq., then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted: Having heard of the death of David Reid, Esq., a member of this bar, and believing that he had been a man of high character, and that his death was a loss to the community, we, the undersigned, do hereby express our sincere sympathy with his family, and our most sincere condolence with them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That in the case of Mr. Reid, the Profession has lost an able, enlightened, and most upright member; and the community, a highly valued and public spirited citizen.

Resolved, That the tender to the immediate family of the deceased, and to his large circle of worthy relatives, our most sincere condolence with them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That Samuel McClanahan, Esq., be requested to present these resolutions to the Circuit Court now in session, with a request that the same be spread on its minutes.

Resolved, That the Editors of the "West Tennessee Whig" be requested to publish these proceedings, and that the newspapers at Wilmington and Fayetteville, North Carolina, be requested to copy them; and that the Secretaries furnish a manuscript copy to the family of the deceased. MILTON BROWN, Chm. JOHN M. MORRILL, Sec'y. JOHN J. BROOKS, Sec'y.

Arrival of the Star of the West. NEW YORK, Sept. 12th.—The steamship Star of the West has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates to the 20th ult. She brings \$1,700,000 in specie.

Financial affairs in California are easy beyond anything heretofore known. The collections are highly satisfactory, and money is going begging at 1 1/4 per cent. on mercantile securities.

Intelligence from Nicaragua states that Col. CANTY had attempted to seize Punta Arenas in the name of Costa Rica. He was opposed by the British Consul at Greytown and the British naval officers, who proposed annexing Punta Arenas to the Mosquito territory.—Col. Canty left for Aspinwall.

The business portion of Greytown, Dorado county, had been destroyed by fire at a loss of \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Thos. Rainey, of N. York, has been appointed Special Agent to transfer the captured Africans to the authorities of Liberia.

#### From New Grenada and Peru.—The Affairs at San Juan del Sur.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, P. M.—The following further details may be added to the news by the late arrival: The New Grenadian Congress assembled on the 1st, and elected the liberal candidates for officers—General Castilla was chosen president. In Peru the election passed off more quietly than was anticipated, although riots occurred in which several were killed.

Captain Kelly, of the frigate Saratoga, ordered armed the privateers of the United States for the purpose of releasing two Americans who had been falsely imprisoned there, but the natives released them before the launches arrived.

The following is an account of the attempted seizure of Punta Arenas by the Costa Ricans: About the middle of August the Costa Rican government sent a force to Greytown to take possession of Scott's property there, and to claim the right to Punta Arenas, but the commander of the British ship of war Leopard refused to allow Col. Canty, the Costa Rican representative, to interfere with what was claimed to be the property of the American Co. and Mr. Green, the British consul, contested Canty's right, or that of Costa Rica, to claim Punta Arenas, insisting that it belonged to the Mosquito territory. The whole affair called for a correspondence, the result of which was that the commander of the Leopard and Mr. Green both sustained their position for the present and the Costa Ricans had withdrawn their pretensions to the claims advanced.

#### The Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The yellow fever in the city is increasing again. The deaths during the twenty-four hours to noon yesterday numbered eighty-five, being equal to the worst day of the season. In the hospital, however, there is a decrease, the total deaths in the twenty-four hours to six this evening being but twelve—a decrease of eight from Friday.

NEW YORK STATEMENT OF COTTON CROP. AUGUST, Sept. 14.—The New York statement of the Cotton Crop is 3,114,000 bales. Exported 2,590,500. Home consumption 595,500.

#### The F. & W. Railroad.

This work is progressing gradually but surely. On Thursday afternoon last, ourselves in company with upwards of 200 other passengers, took a pleasure trip on the cars from the Depot up to the terminus, which is about 8 miles from the River, and returned to town. Mr. Saunders and others deserve credit for the handsome manner in which they have thus far constructed the Road. It was the most pleasant ride we have ever had on a Railroad, and we have been on a good many North of this. We have heard a general satisfaction expressed respecting it by the whole party.

The contractors are busily engaged in carrying on the work, and the iron will soon be laid down to Manchester, being about 4 1/2 miles from the terminus, where it is already laid down.—Fay. Courier, 11th inst.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Who Controls It?—The electrician, De Santy, has sent another remarkable and mysterious dispatch from Trinity Bay, in regard to the ocean cable. The Philadelphia Press, referring to it, says:

He gives assurance to the Agent of the Atlantic Press that they are only temporary difficulties of an electrical nature in the way of the working of the cable. Beyond this, he says, he declines to make any statement. This is all right, if the agent of the New York Associated Press is to control the electrical movements of the cable; but it is a direct insult to the common sense of the commercial men of the country, if they are expected to countenance and support such a gigantic monopoly. It would be well enough for electrician De Santy, in his next dispatch from Trinity Bay, to inform us whether the ocean cable has been laid for the benefit of a few individuals or the whole public.

The same journal observes: A telegraph despatch from New York informs us that about \$5,000 have been subscribed for procuring testimonials to Cyrus W. Field, Captain of the cable. Messrs. Everett, Woodhouse and others engaged in laying the Atlantic cable. This is all proper if "others" includes the hardy American and British tars.

#### Four Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Vandebeilt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The American steamer Vandebeilt, from Havre and Southampton on the 1st inst., arrived here last night with Liverpool advices of the same date. She brings 355 passengers. The general news is not of stirring importance. The Queen had returned to England.

Nearly \$1,500,000 in gold were on the way from Australia. Twelve vessels had been wrecked on the English coast, but the crews and passengers, with one exception, were saved.

Mr. Morphy, the American chess-player, had played eight games blindfolded at one time, at the Birmingham Chess Congress, winning all but one.

Messrs. Rudolph, Jung & Co., silk merchants in Paris, have suspended. Their liabilities are very large.

The late Turkish ministry has been ousted and a new one appointed.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian government had addressed a circular to its agents respecting the navigation of the Danube. The imperial government had become alarmed at the peremptory refusal of the plenipotentiaries at the Paris conference to submit to the arrangements made by Austria for contracting the treaty of Paris.

BARCELONA.—A letter from Munich, of the 24th, says: The marriage of the Duchess Helena, of Bavaria, sister of the Emperor of Austria, with the hereditary Prince of Tuscany and Tuscany, was celebrated to-day at the castle of Posenhofen.

AUSTRALIA.—The Victoria Parliament stood adjourned to the 10th of August, and will meet early in October.

The import trade is dull, but not unhealthy. The exports in the six months exceeded the imports by \$385,400. The wool market was unchanged. Tallow in moderate demand. Exchange banks buy at one per cent. discount and sell at par. In October railway debentures will begin to be transmitted, not exceeding \$150,000 per month.

INDIA.—A despatch from Malta, dated August 29th, says:

Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 20th July to relieve Major Singh and to capture Fyzabad. The Rajpoot rebels, after plundering Tounk, had fled towards the Chumbul, pursued by Colonel Holmes Roberts.—Bombay import market was active.

The following despatch was received at the East India House:

The fugitive rebels from Gwalior, after making a demonstration against Boondoo on the 19th July, attempted to cross the Bhandos, but failed. On the 13th they were menacing both Beohore and Bhugore. The Neemuch force had prepared to move out on the 1st August, for the purpose of co-operation with Holmes' column, which was last heard of at Boondoo.

The rebels are in considerable force, their number being estimated at 4,000 or 5,000 fighting men, with five guns. Their leaders are Tantia Toppe, Yedial, and others.

A small force from Ahmedabad, under Major Brines, had been pushed forward to Timounie, (?) with instructions to march on Kheirwar, if necessary.

The Savant Desseches have offered to submit to the Portuguese government, a valuable service, and to have been issued by the governor-general, and published in the Bombay overland papers of the 19th July, has been officially declared to be an entire fabrication.

CHINA.—The Paris Monitor contains the following:

TRIP SIN, June 19, 1858. The wishes of the Emperor have been fulfilled in China.

The last empire is thrown open to Christianity, and nearly the whole of it to the commerce and industry of the West. Our diplomatic agents will be allowed to reside temporarily at Peking. Our missionaries will be admitted everywhere. A Chinese envoy will be sent to Paris. The murder of the missionary Chapdelaine will be punished; it will be announced in the Peking Gazette. The laws against Christianity are to be revised. All the engagements are taken and in part secured (consignees) under the seal of the imperial commissioners. France and England obtain the most ample concessions.

#### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Judge Bowlin, U. S. Minister to Paraguay, arrived here this morning, and for a short time thereafter had an interview with Mr. Cass, at the State Department.

The President is carefully considering the remaining cases of the officers which were reported upon the late naval courts of inquiry. Whatever aid he is receiving from the Secretary of the Navy, Attorney General and the Commissioner of Patents in the laborious examination of the records and documents is merely intended to facilitate the arrangement of all the facts. The decision in each case will be the result of the President's own unbiased judgment.

The Indian bureau has no official intelligence whatever by the last California mail concerning Indian relations on the Pacific, an omission on the part of the agents which occasions much disappointment, and for which the Commissioner is to be held accountable. The agents for months past have failed to keep the bureau advised of events in that quarter.

The President has appointed Andrew Jackson Smith, of Texas, consul at Lagunas, and James F. Maguire, consul at Melbourne, who is a resident merchant there, vice Mr. Barr, deceased.

Capt. Harney will accompany General Harney to the Pacific.

Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission to Central America is, in part, to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua. The Navy Department is officially advised of the arrival of the frigates Savannah and Saratoga at San Juan del Norte, and the departure of the sloop of war Plymouth, on the 1st instant, for Vera Cruz, to bring home Minister Forsyth.

Captain Rich, of the marines, has been detached from the steamer Niagara, that the charge of violating the New York quarantine laws, in connection with Ray Tompkins, may be investigated by a court of inquiry.—Lieutenant Heywood takes Capt. Rich's place on board of that vessel.

A board, consisting of Chief Engineers Archibald, Wood, Hunt and Martin, to examine the wide for constructing the engines and machinery of the new sloops of war, met at the Navy Department this morning.

#### Later from Havana.—Arrival of the Steamer Daniel Webster.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The steamer Daniel Webster, from Havana, with dates to the 8th, and \$100,000 in specie, has arrived.

A Dutch ship had arrived there with 378 coolies, after losing 200 on the passage.

Sugars were held firm at 11 rials for Dutch standard. No. 12. Molasses was very quiet at 5 rials for clayed. The health of Havana was much better.

COUNTERFEIT PLATE.—An office of the Merchants' Bank of this place, has placed upon our desk a Bank Note plate which was manufactured for the purpose of putting in circulation Counterfeit \$50 Notes on that institution. The plate was thrown into the Ohio River, at or near Cincinnati some time last Spring, by a gang of Counterfeiters who had been detected and were closely pursued. During the summer, the water getting low, this, with others, from the Ohio River, and the one before us was forwarded to the Bank by express. The officers of the Bank say the counterfeit is a very sorry one, so should any impressions from the plate be in circulation it will require but little scrutiny to distinguish them from the genuine ones.

Ohio and Kentucky seem to be more generally blessed with these scoundrels than any other States in the Union. Newbern Daily Progress.

#### Paraguay.

The Buenos Ayres Commercial Times of July 10th mentions that the Ship Rio Blanco was in the roadstead having on board sixteen young Paraguayans, on their way to England to learn the useful sciences, ship-building, &c. In relation to the affairs of Paraguay, the Times says:

The finances of the Paraguayan Government are in a most satisfactory state, the receipts considerably exceeding the expenditure, and no national debts retard the progress of public improvement. One of the largest foundries in South America is established at Assumption. Two steamers are on the stocks, and three have already been launched, the Ipora and Salto de Guayra being to be laid down between the capital and the town of Villa Rica, the materials for which are all at hand. Every thing speaks of progress, and if the dispute with the United States shall be peacefully terminated, we have no doubt that the young Republic will soon become one of the most important of the South American nations.

THE WEIGHT OF A MILLION IN GOLD.—We are indebted to a gentleman who worthily occupies a prominent position at the United States Mint in this city, for the following reply to the question—"What is the weight of a million of dollars in gold?" "The weight of one million of dollars of United States currency in gold is 63,750 troy pounds. This makes 4479 pounds 2 ounces—nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning 2000 pounds only to each ton.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

#### Tastings of Panch.

The ladies must look at the exquisite engraving in Panch, called "Common Objects at the Sea Side." It shows how easily found on the rocks at low water. It shows how beauty seems from a certain point of view.

The Fiddle in the Field.—The band of the 47th was sent to the Crystal Palace the other day to play popular music, in order that the public might judge of its excellence. No military band can have a fair chance with people accustomed to a complete orchestra, owing to the want of violins. Why should this want exist? A rifle bullet would no more effectually silence a fiddle than it would a bagpipe, and a cannon shot would respect the former instrument as much as a trumpet. We can understand why the pions should not be included in a military band, unless the band were that of a regiment of horse artillery, and could have one mounted on wheel; but we cannot account for the exclusion of the violin, which, if made of metal, might serve the performer for a shield, while the stick, pointed at the end, would answer the purpose of a spear.

Atlantic Cable.—It is asked, whether some honors should not be conferred, in celebration of the laying down of the Atlantic cable? Wisconsin Williams says that the fittest memorial of the achievement would be the giving of a peacote to Alderman Wile.

Clerical Boredom.—The Abbe Domenech, in his record of priestly experiences in Texas, describes how he drove his errand, often giving the garden into his church by letting a wild boar loose in his garden. Our incumbents too often prefer the opposite course, and drive the congregation from the church into the garden, by letting loose a tame boar into the church.

The Real Mily Way.—The projected telegraph from Alderney to Cowes.

A Great Hardship.—The Mersey steam last "with Levathian like obstinacy" on the first day that they attempted to launch her. The description of the failure says:

"There is little doubt there is not 'cant' enough for the vessel to slide down the ways."

The neglect is too bad, when the Derby government have such a large stock of it on hand. For instance, a little of the "cant" that was indulged in so bountifully about the Jews unchristianizing the house of commons might have been advantageously applied to this purpose; or why not have invited the Bishop of Oxford to have volunteered his valuable services? A few dry words from Soapy Sam, and the obstacle would have been removed in a minute. In any talking match, we will back his sapaceous reverence to win in a canter.

Punchy Sum, non Edipus.—The real Sphinx would certainly have dashed out its brains in puzzlement at the following riddle. Mr. Punch was "seized" last week in Paris in consequence of his presenting a magnificent engraving of his imperial majesty as the French Sphinx. Then, after twenty hours, Mr. Punch was released. The riddle is—Why was it that he was to be let go again? He offers a complete set of his works to any one who will solve this profound mystery.

Important Resolution.—At a large meeting held last week at a fashionable watering place, the following resolution was put and carried without a single dissentient. We must not omit to state that the meeting in question had been called "on the sands," at the pressing request of several young ladies of distinction, and more or less beautiful, whose indignation had been moved to take this unusual step at seeing their legitimate rights most unwarrantably invaded by those who could establish no claim of fair claim to them. This is the resolution:—

"Resolved, That the use of the round hat be henceforth discontinued by every young lady who has any pretensions to taste, since the prevailing and questionable habit of elderly ladies, who are certainly old enough to know better, and who will persist in wearing it, has the unhappy effect of bringing it into general disrespect, and vulgarizing it to the extent of covering it with nothing short of universal laughter and popular abuse."

What to do with the Levathian.—Many ingenious contrivances have been suggested, but we like our own recommendation the best. We propose that she be maintained as a kind of sewer vessel for the purification of the metropolis. Let the whole of the sewage of this dirty London be pumped into her, and let her be towed when all of them are full, let her sail with her cargo right out to sea, and discharge it in the middle of the ocean, where no human nostrils are likely to be offended with it.

In the discussion between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas Mr. Lincoln asked Mr. Douglas this question: "Can the power of a United States territory, in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizens of the U. States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State constitution?"

The answer to this interrogatory (says the Pennsylvania) necessarily brought up the doctrines enunciated in the Kansas Nebraska bill, in the Cincinnati platform, and also in the decision of the supreme court of the U. States in the case of Dred Scott. To the support of all these doctrines Senator Douglas was pledged in the most solemn and binding manner. Over and over again, during the past session of Congress, and before the people of Illinois had he reiterated and reiterated his devotion to the principles involved in the above question. He had been the burden of all his harangues. But now, come the pinching point. He saw the meaning of Mr. Lincoln's question, and taking the stand at once, he boldly and unhesitatingly changes his position and backs squarely off the doctrines of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati platform and the Dred Scott decision.—Read the Senator's own words. There is no mistaking their meaning:

"The next question Mr. Lincoln propounded to me is, 'Can the people of a territory exclude slavery from their limits by any fair means before it comes into the Union as a state? I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times, on every stump in Illinois, that in my opinion the people of a territory can by lawful means exclude slavery before it comes into the Union as a state. No matter what may be the decision of the supreme court on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make it a slave or a free territory, is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill. \* \* \* In this connection I will notice the charge that he has renewed against me about the Kansas amendments. \* \* \* Now the Nebraska bill provided that the legislative power of the territory should be subject to all rightful suppositions of legislation consistent with the organic law and the constitution of the United States. It did not make any exception of slavery, but gave all the power that it was possible for congress to give, without violating the constitution, to the territorial legislature, with no exception on the subject of slavery at all. Hence that bill, in and